FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE QUARTERLIES-BISMARCK UNDER REVIEW-THE BYRON MYSTERY.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 London, Oct. 21 .- The two great quarterlies for October are of unusual freshness and interest. Live topics treated by live writers do not seem to be always possible to an English Review, whether monthly or quarterly, and in the case of the latter, solidity of writing is rather too often gained at the expense of other qualities not less desirable. Perhaps one might say the essential quality of a thing written to be read is that it should be readable. That is a maxim the French, for instance, never forget. The leading periodical of Europe is the Revue des Deux Mondes, a big octavo of some 250 pp., coming out fortnightly. It deals with the gravest and gayest subjects, politics, religion, physical science, metaphysics, art, literature, current events and ro-Often enough its contributions to the mance. sum of printed knowledge or any special subject uppermost in Europe are very considerable Could one say as much of the Euglish reviews? Here is this week an article in The Edinburgh Review on Count Bismarck; well enough written, interesting, showing some signs of industry and zeal; but of facts new to the informed reader, or even so newly stated as to be impressive, none. The main portion deals naturally with the great events of 1866, and what led to them; views given being those vehemently held by Prussian Liberals before Sadowa, but not, I should say, by any, or many, reasonable Prussians or other human beings since that day. For the Prussian Liberal's became the allies of Bismarck when success had suddenly proved to them that, during their four years of bitter contest, he, and not they, had best known what Prussia needed; and what was the first essential step to German freedom, viz., German unity. Flashes of the old cumity have since broken out, but, on the whole, the Liberalism of Prussia well understands that Bismarck is its best hope. If he goes, a worse comes. The Tory party at court knows the same thing equally well, and its intrigues against the great Premier are ceaseless. In such circumstances it is strange to see The Edinburgh reverting to the old blind opinion about Bismarck. The truth is, I suspect, that the article comes from s German exile whose memory of old wrongs is too keen to permit him to join with the Liberals of Berlin in their support of Bismarck. The article is rather a caricature than a portrait. It is, in most respects, a striking contrast to the remarkable papers contributed some months ago to the Kevue des Deux Mondes by Julian Klackzo, a Polish exile, on "The Preliminarles of Sadowa." They are a good example of what I spoke of just now as the additions sometimes made by the French review to the sum of actual knowledge. They told, as nobody had pretended to tell before, the story of the diplomacies that preceded the conflict of 1866. No friemlship to Bismarck was discoverable in them, but the narrative was without passion or exaggeration, and Bismarck appeared as a human and not supernaturally impossible kind of creature. There is much in the way he has often been described to remind one of what Carlyle says about the other great Prussian; his picture a "mere epigrammatic sputter of darkness;" in England "immense ignorance" even as to the outward facts and phenomena of Friedrich's life. And there is a curious correspondence in other things. First opinions in England were the same, or nearly so, respecting both. "Rob ber and villain to begin with: that was one settled point." Have you forgotten what English journals said of Bismarck before 1866? After and also during the Seven Years' War Friedrich got to be recognized as one of the greatest soldiers ever born." After the Seven Weeks' War Bismarck as one of the greatest statesmen; yet still "Friedrich (nor Bismarck) is by no means one of the perfect demi-gods; and there are various things to be said against him with good grounds;" but "in his way he is a Reality"-" which some readers will admit to be an extremely rare phenomenon."

And since in these days Carlyle's credit as a prophet is somewhat slight, would you like for one moment to turn back and see what he thought about Prussia when all the rest of England was hooting at that Power: regarding that monarchy as a month ful to be swallowed by Austria at some convenient moment ?

"Editors vaguely account this man (Friedrich) the creator of the Prussian Monarchy ! which has since rown so large in the world, and troublesome to the Editorial mind in this and other countries. He was, indeed, the first who, in a highly public manner, notified its creation; announced to all men that it was in very deed created, standing on its feet there, and would go a great way on the impulse it had got from him and others, as it has accordingly done, and may still keep doing to lengths little dreamt of by the British editor in our time, whose prophesyings upon Prussia and insights into Prussia, in its past, or present, or future, are truly as yet inconsiderable in proportion to the noise he makes with them !" [Hist. of Friedrich, v. 1, pp. 5, 6.

Written in 1856, ten years before Sadowa; not merely English chitors but all England reviling and despising Prussia. We all know now how right Carlyle was; how wrong they were. Not many years later they all went wrong together; but in respect to Carlyle this fact is worth noting, viz: that he judged Prussia rightly because he had studied and came to know Prussia; as he afterward said, "he had long thought there was a fine, silent talent in the Prussians." He judged America wrongly because he had not studied nor known her. But I doubt whether Carlyle's opinion about America be further from the true than the popular opinion in America about Carlyle.

Dr. Smith seems to make a point of bringing out a sensation article in the October Quarterly. I hope he will not think the word sensational ill-applied to the grave and respectable publication over which he presides, and which he has greatly improved since he became its editor. It always showed ability. It now shows tact, which is sometimes better than ability, or say a fine form of ability. This number has two articles which will produce two very different kind of sensations. The first, on "Islam," is by Emanuel Deutsch, whose paper last year on the Talmud was one of the most learned and even brilliaut articles ever contributed to an English review. Dr. Deutsch, before known only to the judicious few, became at once a celebrity, and was recognized, at least in England, as the great authority in Rabbinical literature; a branch not much cultivated in English circles. What the Germans think of him I never heard. They are not apt to think too well of English scholarship. Yet good scholarly work may come out of England, and, beside, Dr. Deutsch is a German, or at least a German Jew. He has now done for the Koran something like what he did for the Talmud; and his article covers much wider ground; can be read quite through without weariness, though not without thought, or at any rate, what Mr. Dickens has been lecturing us about, attention; and will be found considerably more interesting than the last English novel; whichever that may be. For in these days the only books one positively cannot read are recent English novels.

That most repulsive of all topics, which I have not yet touched and do not now mean to touch, the Byron mystery, is the other sensation paper. Needless to say on which side-if there is still two sides-this paper in a review published by Murray, is written. The house that stood by the bankrupt poet through many a stormy day, does not desert him now. I don't know who wrote this defense. It is the kind of defense known as carrying the war into the enemy's camp. There is a good deal of needless heat in it; a fault against which Mrs. Stowe's example might have proved a warning. It is in the slashing style throughout, and would have delighted Gifford. The writer's zeal betrays him occasionally into expressions which are ludicrous enough, as when he proposes to vindicate Byron for the sake of taking Don Juan out of quarantine for family use. People who have followed the controversy in detail will find some fresh material. Lady Byron's letters to Mrs. Leigh seem particularly hard nuts for Mrs. Stowe to crack, but I will leave her to crack them. The closing sentence is enough to show the temper of the article-a kind of apostrophe to Mrs. Stowe:

Let her reiterate it, if she think proper; let her misstate, misquote, Imisunderstand, misrepresent as she will; long before the year closes, her true story will be almost universally pronounced a false story, and be flung aside with leathing and contempt." The hard words are quite unnecessary, but divested of them the opinion of the Quarterly reviewer seems to be the general opinion; that Mrs. Stowe's evidence is altogether imperfect, and that her statement thus far has been pretty effectually demolished. Few people question her good faith, which, to any one who knows her, is simply unquestionable; but equally few, I think, believe her story. G. W. s.

FRANCE.

PARIS IN AN AUTUMNAL POINT OF VIEW-DEAD LEAVES AND SMALL BOYS-STREET CHANGES AND WINDOW ASPECTS-FRENCH AND EN-GLISH THEATERS-A SHOW-PIECE-THERESA -FRENCH HUMOR.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Oct. 22 .- Although we are having an un commonly dry time, in which, according to rule, all signs ought to fail, I hardly think the signs of approaching Winter can be mistaken. For, first and foremost, the swallows have gone, and I believe they always stay as long as a proper consideration for their health permits. They can only endure dresscoat weather, and had already begun to look uncomfortable; for, is there any garment less warm to the eye than a swallow-tailed coat, when the leaves are fairly falling? And falling they certainly are, though the streets are kept so painfully clean that the little boys know nothing of the pleasure which our little boys at home-not the proper, well-behaved, "manly" ones, but the good ones-take in "scuffing" (is there such a word?) in the heaps of leaves that the Autumn winds whirl into the gutters and against the houses. In the Tuileries gardens. under the trees, the leaves are suffered to lie, or, if they are inclined, to blow about, but they must keep off the walks, if they don't wish to be swept up into wheelbarrows and burned. I am afraid, however, that even these slight liberties will not be allowed them long. A great discovery has been made which, I am sure, will not only delight, but astonish, your agricultural editor, the discovery, namely, that the dead leaves of fruit, and, indeed, of all, trees contain valuable elements of manure, and that they ought to be carefully collected and composted rather than burned and wasted! I hope N. C. M. won't have the boldness to say that he has heard of this before, that it has been practiced in America since he was knee-high, that he knows of people who are in the habit of paying little children to collect dead leaves for them in bags and baskets, and that, in fine, the French people don't know as much as they think they do. But, joking apart, is it not a little singular that, with the French genins for economy, with their love of saving, their quick intelligent eyes, they should never have observed what Nature, the great save-all, does every year with her Sammer store of leaves? Yet it is just as I tell you, the fact of their containing the elements of manure. the fact of their containing the elements of manure, is gravely announced as a discovery, people are re-commended to save them and mix them with the compost heap, and those who may doubt the wisdem of this advice are requested to observe that forest lands, when cleared of their trees, owe to the long deposit and decay of leaves, their well known fertility. If this surprising discovery is accepted by

deposit and decay of leaves, their wen known fertility. If this surprising discovery is accepted by the Academy I fear the merry dances, the mad whirls, the gentle meditative rustlings, of the dead leaves in the Tuileries Gardens, and in all the gardens and squares of Paris, will be soon brought to an end, for, tell a Frenchman there is something he can save, and he cannot sleep till he has saved it.

Not all the trees in Paris are bare, however, and some of them are still trying to look green; but what will you say to a story of some really obstimate, or, perhans, merely playful, hair-brained, horse chestnut trees, which have, actually, with Winter staring them in the face, put out a fresh crop of leaves, and "wus than that," as the fat-boy in Pickwick said to Mr. Wardle's mother, have appeared, in mid-October, with all the blossom spikes of May! There they stood, however, a few days ago, in a laughing circle round the Kond d'Antin, defying the almanae, and putting doubts into the minds of the younger and more inexperienced of the swallows, who, with the san shining so brightly overhead and the flower-back still are head beaut to general the procession. more hexperienced of the swallows, who, with the sun shining so brightly overhead and the flower-beds still gay, had begun to question the necessity for getting away to Egypt so soon. And, indeed, there have been many days in this month that might well persuade us to believe Winter still a long way off. It is true that the orange trees in their great source boyes have been removed from in their great square boxes have been removed from the Alice des Orangers, and safely housed in their Winter home; it is true that the chestnut-roasters are come to town, and have taken their accustomed place at the wine shep doors; it is true that the lem-onade-sellers have gone, to a man, or to a woman, as the case may be, and that the voice of their tinkle is no more heard in the land; and true that many an-other infallible token of Winter meet eye and ear, the sight of great heaps of wood at rich people's doors, and the cheerful sound of the wood-cutter's saw, a sound as sweet, to the well-tuned ear, as the tadpole's chirp in the Spring; the gay red trousers of the soldiers, too, have begun to be obscured night and morning by the long brown burnous or military hooded cloak which they put on as a protection from the cold when they are obliged to keep their useless sentry watches at innumerable government doors; the open youtures, deserted now for the more comfortable closed ones, stand gaping wearily by the dozen along the station; the beautiful lady in the window of the dress-making shop at the corner who has smiled so sweetly and so insipidly at me, all Summer, in be witching muslins, has, during the last Summer, in bewitching massins, has, during the list week, been smilling as sweet and insipidly in dark silks ande high in the neck and with long sleeves; in short, there are a hundred signs that Summer is over, and yet there are days, and this is one of them, when the eye might be cheated into thinking it still nere. In the public gardens, where the watering has been steadily kept up, the grass is of a bright green on the lawns and borders, and the flower-beds are dowing over with brilliant color. The French neither love flowers as the English do, nor do they know as much about them, and one does not find, even in the palace gardens, such variety in the flowers them-selves, nor such taste in their arrangement, as may be seen in many a private garden in England. Still, if you are not unwisely bent on horticultural perfection, and, in the absence of perfect form and great variety of species, can be content with pretty effect of color, these French public gardens will pass muster, though they are tame enough by the side of Kew, or, even as I have said, by the side of many an unpretending English gentleman's parterre, I went, last night, to see "La Chatte Blanche" at the Gaite, aspectacle which divides with "La Pondre de Perlinpinpin" at the Chatelet, the heart of the spectacle-loving portion of the Paris proplems. "". and, in the absence of perfect form and great

spectacle-loving portion of the Paris populace. To the Chatelet I have not yet been, and should hardly have gone to the Gaité it it had not been that I had a have gone to the Gaite if it had not been that I had a desire to see the Therésa, and learn for myself whether she is as black as she is painted. There is always a crowd about the doors of the Gaité, or about the doors of the Chatelet, not of play-goers entirely, but of people who, if they cannot get inside, are grateful for the hints of the internal pleasure afforded by the streaming calcium (if it be calcium) light on the top of the Gaité, and the lines of gas that make the Place du Chatelet as light as day. Just becalet the Piace du Chatelet as light as day. Just here let me dot down that perhaps in no one external feature does Paris show such a contrast with New-York, or with any American city, as in the brilliancy with which the principal streets and boulevards are lighted at night, and late into the night, too. I think the gas here must be very much superior to ours—it couldn't well be inferior—and beside, the shop-keepers are prodigal with it. For several weeks the workmen were repairing the Rue du Bac, near where I live, and as neither night nor day, Sundays nor week-days seem to be considered in carrying on public works there, men worked at the streets till late at night, and it is within bounds sny that, by the aid of the gas in certain shops one, they worked as well at 10 o'clock at night as the broad sunshine. The squares on which many of the theaters are placed are in a blaze of light till of the theaters are placed are in a blaze of light the midnight, from the theaters themselves, and from the surrounding cafes, and in some cases, as at the Gaité, the ordinary brilliancy of the scene is vastly increased by extra illumination with the calcium or similar light. The Gaité, like the Gymnase, and like not a few of the other theaters here is a shell-by-locking place. other theaters here, is a shabby-looking place nough, no better fitted up or cared for than our old Bowery. In the dress-circle the floor is badly broken and full of holes, and the back of the parapet is so dismantled that all the lath are exposed with the plaster between them as if they had never been covplaster between them as if they had never been covered, as I dare say they never were. I think none of the theaters in London (I except the Princess's, which has been made quite spick and span of late), are so shably as these French ones, and the Napoleonic box at the Gymnase is so shabby that I really longed to see Napoleon in it, for the sake of the complete harmony between the man and his surroundings, that would have been then and there exhibited. I suppose, that with the audience that gathers at the Gaité, shabbiness is to be expected; but I don't know why, either, for they were very well behaved last night, and showed no inclination to kick away the ornaments, if there had been any. Dressed in their plainest, as

showed no inclination to kick away the ornaments, if there had been any. Dressed in their plainest, as always at all French theaters, but the opera, and, perhaps, the Français, blouses, muslin caps, clerks, shop women, kid gloves, silk, and broadcloth, all mixed up together, and, in conduct and politeness, all gentlemen and ladies, in whatever costume, the theaters are delightful places in which to see the French people. They come here only to enjoy the play, and, between the acts, to chat and laugh with one another, either retaining their seats, or passing

play, and, between the acts, to chat and laugh with one another, either retaining their seats, or passing from place to place, or walking up and down in the galleries outside, or in the Foyer. The whole scene is as different from what we see at home, as possible; I know nothing of other continental theaters, and can only speak of the English the gravity and seriomess of

speak of the English, the gravity and seriouness of which put to shame anything that our higher circles

have ever attempted. The lighter and more cheerful have ever aftempted. The lighter and more cheerful the play, the graver and graver the Englisman and Englishwoman become; with every joke a deeper gloom settles upon the house, and the tears of the audience seem always ready to flow, when the situation is most amusing. It is only with tragedy that the Englishman's cheerfulness revives, and of late MIle. Schneider's demi-rep coarseness—all is coarse about the Prince of Wales's "Diva;" her youre is coarse, her face is coarse. the Englishman's cheerfulness revives, and of the Mille. Schneider's demi-rep coarseness—all is coarse about the Prince of Wales's "Diva;" her youce is coarse, her face is coarse, her manners are coarse, her face is coarse, her manners are coarse, her face is coarse, her manners are coarse, has touched their finest sensibilities, but the fraditions of English society demand so rigorously that no one shall seem to be happy in public places, that they are afraid to laugh, even when the Schneider most provokes them. But, in a French theater, the merriment, the hearty enjoyment of what is going on, are contagious, and no reserve, natural or acquired, can stand against it. When we reached our places last night, only the upper galleries were filled, but such a hubbub overfigwed from them as to deafen the ears almost, but it was what I may call an orderly noise, and hurt nobody. Along the edge of the parapet of the dress circle—first gallery 'tis called—came walking a handsome tortoise-shell cat, in the most nonchalant way, entirely indifferent to the jokes that were let fly at her from the skies. She was much at home, and after paying visits to the new comers as they arrived, walking over their laps, eating bread or bits of cake from their hands, and showing her hospitality in various feline ways, she returned to her plush-covered parapet-edge, and went to sleep in the public eye for the rest of the evening, indifferent to the tableaux, to Therésa, and to the audience. It was queer, but there was a domestic air about it that quite suited the theater. The "Books-of-the-play" men who shout between the acts, the opera glass men, the bon-bon men and the rorange sellors, are noisier here than at any theater I have visited, and their harsh cries add to the hurly-burly a really disagreeable element. However, all goes to make up a cheerful, animated scene which suits the occasion, and the noise and rowdy-dow is good natured, and hurts nobody. If ever a "book of the play" was useless, that which attempts to elucidate "La Chat

comers are not wearied with repetition—and, after the first scene or two, your logical man can under-stand nothing. "How did he come here?" and "How did he get there?" and "What is that?" and "Who is who?" are questions the asking which shows the hopeless verdancy of the querist, who should be voted de trop at once. So far as the text is concerned, there is only one portion where it seemed to have any particular point. A farmer and his wife, with their daughter Pierretta (Theresa) and her lover, Petitpatapin, talk for a scene or two the most astonishing and amusing dialect—a real "argot"—in which the grammar and the words selves undergo a most bewildering transformathemselves undergo a most bewildering transforma-ation from any French spoken in Paris. But the lover is changed by a good fairy into a brisk young valet to a charming princess, and after his dress has been made to suit his new position, he asks the fairies to kindly unloose his tongue, that his language may suit his genteel appearance. This granted, he at once begins to talk in the most superfine, refined, double-distilled Parisana-French, making such use of the subjunctive as would hardly be expected of an academician; in fact, he talks so fine that he is whiled to confess he deem't understand what academician; in fact, he talks so fine that he is obliged to confess he doesn't understand what he says himself. You will perceive that this is a joke which it would be impossible to introduce into an English play, or nearly so; the hero might be made to talk Euphues-fashion, but he could not make the difference to consist in the mere changing of his grammatical forms. Alas! we have no subjunctively. The audience enjoyed this elaborate fun immensely, and when the bumpkin came out with his "mon elocution chempetre n'ent pu marcher de pair avec lenceloppe supercoquentieuse dout vons arez dote."

elocution champetre n'eut pu marcher de pair avec l'enveloppe supercoquentieuse dout vous avez dote
mon être' the whole house, galleries and
boxes, burst into a prolonged shout of laughter.
The "supercoquentieuse" tickled the people laugely.
I know but little about such displays, but I cannot
think the glittering spiender of some of the tableaux in "La Chatte Blanche" can have been often
equaled. Two of the scenes were gorgeons beyond
any describing, and one of them, was of a fairy-like any describing, and one of them was of a fairy-like and poetic beauty that a man needn't be quizzed for any describing, and one of them was of a fairy-like and poetic beauty that a man needn't be quizzed for admiring. I don't know how it comes about, but some of the humans in the play get into a place where they are changed into birds. Theresa becomes a duck, and Petitpatapin, a turkey-gobbler, and inimitable they are, there is a green and red parrot, too, and a scene where a whole family of canary birds, with the little one carrying about a bit of his shell, and another just chipping the egg, which made us all delighted little boys and girls again, and shook our ared diaphrigms with childish laughter. When Theresa has saugher wonderful song, with its bird-imitations, the oily gobble of the turkey alternating surprisingly with the rich "quackquack" of the duck, the scene shifts and shows us an immense cage filled with paroquets, parrots, cochatoos, and love-birds. A magic word opens the cage doors, and carries away the cage itself, letting free this flock of ballet-girls who proceed to go through a dance in which the spectator's eye is continually delighted with the most delicate harmonics of color, and he can hardly be persuaded that he is not somehow in an ontlandish world of dreams. I am not to be feeled by ballet-dancing or the "leg business," and think that there is hardly anything more contemptible on the stage than the greater part of such shows, but this was something to be enjoyed. A man of fancy, almost of imagination, devised this lovely bird-world, where

something to be enjoyed. A man of faney, almost of imagination, devised this lovely bird-world, where sylphs and birds fill the air and flutter over the earth, a realm of color and graceful motion with must intermixed, that might well for a few moments pleas grown-up children, as well as those who have the grown-up children, as well as those who have the bliss to be children still. But, I do not know what French people would do

But, I do not know what French people would do without the two great staple jokes that, since Mohere, and perhaps before him, have delighted andiences in "the most polished capital of Europe." Those who have seen the "Malade Imaginaire" acted will know what I mean, and I have seen at the so-called "refined" Francaise Theatre, here, where the finest acting that the French stage can show is to be found, as coarse a presentation of these two jokes as I saw at the so-called "vulgar" that is at night. The mere mention of "an injection," an allusion to the "boxels," the so-called valigat radio last high. The mere mention of "an injection," an allusion to the "bowels," the sight of a syringe is sure to convulse a Parisian house. No matter how dull the play may be getting, this joke will save it; and an actor who is on the brink of being hissed, may catch at either of these witty points and turn the hisses into shouts of applauding laughter. When the sick King's physician last night came in with an enormous syringe. of applauding laughter. When the sick king's physician, last night, came in with an enormous syringe, and the King, going to his chamber, tells him to follow "an demore." I thought it would be encored, so great was the delight the joke excited; but when the soldiers on guard, having hid jalap mixed secretly with their rations, go off one by one in coisequence, with the most "natural" twistings and turnings—nothing could restrain the tremendous mirth in which all joined with a will, blouses and gentlemen, muslin caps, and ladies. You will say that I am as coarse to speak of this as 'tis coarse to be acted. But it is a curious trait, and one that marks, better than many another that might be mentioned, the real state of French refinement. There is another, and there are others, but I will not mentioned, the real state of French refinement. There is another, and there are others, but I will not speak of them here, only this I believe to be true, that of refinement, as we understand it, we Americans, I mean, the French have no knowledge, and they must find it very laughable. I am not going to express a horror at this apparent coarseness, that may be very unphilosophical; but I may confess that I winced under it, and so, I thought, did a plain French mother near me, who had beside her her little girl.

Of Theresa I will say that she is an original and of theresa I will say that she is an original and not uninteresting creature. She is homely, with a large, mobile mouth, an animal face, like that of a sensible horse or dog, a bad figure, a beautiful arm and hand, and a small, quick foot. She is a good deal more rollicking and devil may care than Mrs. John Wood, of whom she much reminds me, but sh has neither Mrs. Wood's good looks, nor her arch ess, nor her graceful ways, nor her innocent fun She is coarse, and looks what we, Boston people should call "bad"—looks heartless and hardened and all that-but she is better than Schneider, be cause, withal, she has a real streak of genius in her her songs, which are her own, would please the devil, and you know he is never pleased with anything but the best of its kind, and, in their way, these songs, at any rate as Mdlle. Theréss says them, are not to be surpassed. She has a singular history, which for long periods burrows underground, and, in the same state of the same state. in consequence, looks rather enriched in the sunlight; but she is at home in Paris, and her "resurrection," as it is called, has excited great satisfaction. As for her voice it is most remarkable, and the mere hearing her is a delight of a curious kind, even without understanding her. I say "curious" because it is understanding her. I say curious because it is not sweet, nor melodious, nor in any way addressed to the heart, or any part of the viscera supposed to be concerned with spiritual things. It is purely animal; a song, such as sung in a South American forest, might compel all, creeping and flying and bestlait things, to come creeping, crawling, wriggling, and flying to meet the new member of their family.

RELIGION IN GERMANY,

At a meeting of the Protestant Association in Berlin, Professor Schenkel, from Heidelberg, delivered an address on the state of religion generally in Protestant Germany. He took the liberty of proposing the following theses for adoption by the meeting: I. The main cause of the dissension provailing in the Evangelical Church of Germany, as well as its consequent weakness and openiess to attack from Rome, is the policy of some German Governments to hinder the free development of its principles and vital force. II. Instead of a Church directed by parsons and consistences, the nominees of the respective Governments, we domand a true German Church, under the control of the congregations. The so-called synods recently introduced into the six eastern previnces of Prussia are more sham concessions to the principle of self-government in the Church, III. To restrict scientific inquiry, and coufine the liberty of religious teaching within dogmails limits, is to sap the foundation of that evangelical life whose only master is Jesus Christ, the Redeemer and perfecter of humanity. IV. Firmly maintaining this the essential truth of the Protestant faith, we protest against the absolute rule of dogma, and the foreible imposition of religious teachings. Wheever should see in this our declaration a denial of the saving truths of Christianity, and, imitating the Paerisees, desire our evaluation from the Christian community, is guilty of sinang against the cordinal virtue of Carislian morality—Love. V. We repel and most determinately protest against the unproved accusations laid to the charge of At a meeting of the Protestant Association in

one ... If you there there they were all the 2 to repletion. Dury and a

our society by the authorities of the Prussian Church. We do not object to any dogmatic teaching, provided it cooperates with us in renewing and teviving the Church on its old imperishable basis, in a spirit of Gospel freedom, and in harmony with the civilization of the age. VI. All German men who are of like opinion with ourselves are hereby again publicly and solembly invited to join us in struggling against all un-Protestantistic and hierarchic aggressions, and in protecting the right, the honor, and the liberty of German Protestantism."

GENERAL NOTES.

"Died of a frying-pan," is the epitaph which The Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer says appropriately be longs to the graveyards of thousands of Southern people.

A woman saved the life of a child on the Lyons Railway, in France, risking her own by snatching it from the rails as a train passed, and the directors awarded her one franc for her heroism.

A horn solo in the Rouen opera house was played on the oboe the other night, which excited the indignation of the audience to such an extent that they rose and protested, the police were called in, and the di-rector promised never to offend again.

At a Presbyterian installation in Kansas the other day, the minister, who was from Missouri, and who gave the right hand of fellowship to him who was installed, took occasion to say that he was "from the home of the bushwacker," and that his friend "lived in the State of the Jayhawkers. We bushwacked you and you jayhawked us." Therefore, "I give you the right hand of Christian fellowship. Redeemed Missouri greets victorious Charles.

The "Almana" is the name of a peculiar settlement near Marengo, in Iowa. The colony consists of a succession of small villages, seven in number, lying along succession of small villages, seven in number, lying along
the Iowa River below Marengo. It was organized in
1855, and now contains about 1,300 inhabitants. The colony owns 20,000 acres of innd. The first village settled,
called Almana, is much the largest, and is a town of 400
inhabitants. It is the parent of the others, and the principal officers reside and carry on the operations of the
colony here. The colony is conducted on the principle of
having all things in common. They are a religious sect,
and all who join them must conform to their views.
They are all Gormans.

The Baden Courts have a queer case before them. The female proprietor of a well-known business house received a proposition of marriage by letter from fashionable physician of Heidelberg, who wished secreey fashionable physician of Heidelberg, who wished secreey for the time, as his father opposed the union. A correspondence was carried on, the lady bought her broascen, and the presumed lover sent presents. At last it was announced that the family opposition was removed, and the betrothed went to Heidelberg for introduction and marriage. Then it appeared that the whole thing was a hoax, the letters forged, and the physician entirely ignorant of the affair. A rejected lover of the lady will have to make matters right with the law for his joke.

The golden crops of the Florida orange growers are already gathering. Two car loads of oranges, about 70,000, passed through Fernandina, a few days ago, from 70,000, passed through Fernandina, a few days ago, from Manatee, for the Savannah market, and through the Winter planters will send their crops forward according to the demand of the market. Such as remain on the trees are well preserved, up to the approach of Soriag, unless touched by untimely frosts. The groves on the St. John's River are always accessible. On the cast skie of the stream there are sixty large groves, ranging between Federal Point and Dunn's Lake, a distance of about twenty miles, all of which are in flue condition, and twenty niles, all of which are in fine condition, and further up, beyond Lake Harney, in the Indian River country, are the largest in the State. The best line it suiff their fragrance is signalized by the bleak northern winds that herald the Spring.

They have a model Collector of Customs at Port Huron, Mich. On Monday last an excursion party arrived there from Montreal, over the Grand Trunk Railarrived there from Montreal, over the Grand Trunk Railroad, composed mostly of railroad people, including Mr.
Potter of England, President of the Grand Trunk Road,
and Mr. Brydges, the managing director. They had the
directors car of the Grand Trunk, and proposed to go on
with it to Chicago and St. Louis. But before proceeding
the Collector demanded that a daty of \$1,250, in gold, be
paid on the car, and in vain were all protests, the assertion that it was not intended to keep the car in this comtry, and pointing to the fact that cars are run into and
out of Canada every day, on roads that connect, without
the payment of any duty. The Collector was obdurate,
however, and actually collected the money before he
would let the tourists go on.

The English papers tell the following funny story: "The Rev. Thomas Hugo, the rector of West Hackney, applied at the Worship-st. Police Court for a Hackney, applied at the volume per lower Mr. Hugo salthat he and other inhabitants in the parish wished step to be taken to put an end to a great nuisance. A number of open air preachers were in the habit of assembling of a place of waste ground near the partsh church, wher see of waste ground near the parish church, where shouted out their opinions on religious subjects, and of an inflammatory tendency were also exhibitant statements made reflecting upon blusself and of his curates, tending to provoke a breach of the c. Mr. Newton asked in what way. Mr. Hugo said his men had suggested a punching of the prescript, and really be thought that if the indicate wort on a longer he should not hidder them from excrying the extens into effect. The summons asked for was ted."

At Port Oneida, on Lake Michigan, lives, it is said, "the smartest girl in Michigan." She is a German, about 17 years old, and the oldest of a family of an even dozen, living in a little double log cabin on the shore of the take. She dengats in out-door life and em-ployment, especially boating and fishing, and for the last three years has been "master" of a bandsome house craft and set of gill-nets. She puts them out early in April and continues them till late in the Fall. She is out every morning at daylight, and again in the even-ing, except in the roughest weather. She takes a younger shore of the lake. She delights in out-door life and eming, except in the roughest weather. She takes a younger sister along to help set and draw nets. She often brings in two hundred fine lake trout and whiteless at a hund. She dresses them, tricsout the oil, packs, and sends them away to market. Her August and September carbanated to over \$000. Beside her fishing receipts she has taken in over \$120 this season for herries, picked at old hours by herself and sister. Danger and hardship seem unknown to her. She will go out in any blow, and come in with full sails. Her white mist and blue pennon are known by people far along the coast. House share her in passing; boys swing their hats in proud recognition.

Señor Balbino Cortez, the new Spanish Consal appointed to New York, arrived by the last steamer from Spain, via Havana. Señor Antonio Maria de Zen, for years the Consul of Spain to Portland, who has been acting here for the while, returns to his post. Se for de Zea, while serving his Government faithfully has wen the respect of all classes, even Cubans, for his ability, suavity and unswerving fidelity to duty

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Yesterday, James W. Redmund, while passing through East Twenty-fifth-st., was attacked by two men, one of whom caught him by the throat and the other knocked him down, striking him several times in the face They then attempted to rifle his pockets, Officer ning of the Eightsenth Precinct heard the noise and o the assistance of Redmund, and captured one of nen, who was taken before Justice Ledwith, at Jeff-Market Police Court, where he gave his name as William Lyons of No. 138 Eldridge-st. He was committed t

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Before Mr. Justice Barnard.—Foreign Wills—What is a Will t—In the matter of the will of Frederick Diez, who, on his death bed, executed with all due Bavarian formalities an instrument of marriage settlement and matual inheritance, by which, under Ravarian law, his wife is entitled to succeed to all his property. This instrument was duly executed before a notary and in presence of two attesting witnesses. The instrument was retained, and is now in possession of the hotary. The statute of this State provides that when a will has been admitted to probate in a foreign State it may be probated in this State before the Supreme Court. This application is therefore to have the instrument probated as a will and a copy duly recorded in this county. The application is opposed by the devisees, under a former will, which has been offered for probate in ordinary course. On its first presentation, Mr. Justice Barbard was decidedly of opinion that such an instrument could not be regarded as a will, but it was argued that it was a disposition of property causal mortis, and was, therefore, within the definition of a will; and, having been expected in a manner which fortunately compiled with our laws, was a proper subject of probate. In opposition, it was segued that the instrument had not been atimitted to probate in Bavaria. The keeping of it by the notary and its entry on his record was not probate, was not even a judicial act, and, therefore, the instrument was not within the statute. Beside, it was contended that they had had no notice, and the commission was expanded that they had had no notice, and the commission was expanded. Before Mr. Justice Barnard.-Foreign Wills

UNITED STATES COURTS. The regular calendar of Custom-House and

Revenue jury cases for November and December will be called this morning, by Judge Blatchford, and cases as-signed for the term. Judge Blatchford has condemned by default the following property: 10 bbls. whisky, found on Pier No. 40, N. R.; 2 bbls. whisky, found same place; 15 bbls. whisky, found same place; 5 bbls. whisky, found on Pier No. 39, N. R.; 5 bbls. whisky, found same place; 6 bbls. contain-

tirely. Decision reserved. Wright, Merri for motion; Townsend & Mahan opposed.

N. R.: 5 bbls. whisky, found same place; 6 bbls. containing 15,581 cigars.

Refore Judge Blatchford.—Thomas Ferrin whose discharge was sought from the United States Army on the grounds that he was intoxicated when enlisted, was a martied man, and sworn before a military officer when he could have been sworn before a civil Justice, has been remanded to the army.

Before Commissioner Shields.—John and Mathew Lynch of No. 563 Greenwich-st., who were charged with not making proper entries in their books of sales of whisky, and with removing untaxed whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse, have been honorably discharged.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.-Non enumer-

aled motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—
Nos. 11, 21, 22, 23. Law and Fact—Nos. 129, 212, 227, 166, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182. 113, 174, 173, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, SUPIREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 18, 19, 21, 32, 23, 54, 55, 57, 59, 68, 79, 72, 89.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Adjourned to Monday. Part IL—Nos. 1041, 1320, 228, 134, 708, 974, 1021, 1064, 206, 1064, 1021, 1100, 1114, 1116.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nos. 590, 423, 463, 514, 193, 194, 444, 517, 528, 542, 1202, 573, 649, 81, 136.

OUR STATE RAILWAYS. THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

"The New-York Central and Hudson River Railway" is the new corporation which is to appear henceforth in the business, political and other complications of the State, in place of the three with which we have so long been familiar, the Harlem, the Hudson River and the New-York Central. The terms of the consolidation have already been announced. The time seems fitting for a brief sketch of the great corporations whose consolidation is likely to lead to a still greater and more notable con-

In 1812, at the time De Witt Clinton was urging

the passage through the Legislature of the Act for

centration of power.

the construction of the Eric Canal, Col. Stevens of Hoboken astounded that body by announcing that he could build a railroad at much less cost than the proposed work, and on which transportation, by means of cars drawn by steam locomotives, could be carried on at considerably cheaper rates and at a much higher rate of speed than was possible on any canal. He laid before them the results of his numerous and long-continued researches; but his enemies openly laughed at him and called him a maniac, and even some of his best friends regarded him as a man who had lost himself in experimental science. Had he lived in the days of poor Solomon de Caux or Friar Bacon, he would probably, like those eminent men, have been consigned to a dungeon; the nineteenth century contented itself with sneering at him as a visionary, and refusing to entertain his propositions. And yet only fourteen years afterward, such was the rapid development of steam locomotion, the Legislature of the State of New-York granted a charter incorporating the Mohawk and Hudson Railway, a line 17 miles long, running between Albany and Schenectady. In the board-room of the Hudson River Railroad Company may be seen a rough picture of the first train of passenger cars which ran on this line when it was opened in 1831. Those accustomed only to the comfortable and elegant drawing-room cars and the magnificent locomotives of the present day, may smile at its rude and primtive simplicity; but in those days it was looked upon as a great scientific triumph. And so it was; though few of those who eyed it so curiously or skeptically could have dreamed in their most sanguine moments of the enormous strides which railway communication would make in the course of the next quarter of a century. There are now no less than 3,195 miles of rallway open

in the State of New-York, built at a total cost for construction and equipment of \$208,185,782, giving an average of \$65,000 per mile, against an average cost of construction per mile in Prussia of \$85,000, gold; in Belgium, \$50,000; in Austria, \$110,000; in France, \$120,000; and in England, \$210,000. The total amount of capital stock authorized by charter and acts of the Legislature, for these lines, is \$196,502,910; the amount of expital stock subscribed for is \$147,653,341; the amount of the funded debt is \$77,433,763, and of the floating debt \$7,910,017. Their rolling stock consists of 1,111 engines, 975 firstclass passenger cars, 184 second-class cars, 362 baggage, mail, and express cars, and 17,934 freight cars. Of their business, the readers of THE TRIBUNE can judge from the reports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868. The various lines of radway carried in that year 18,434,300 passsengers of all classes 658,078,513 miles, at an average charge of 2.2574 cents per mile per passenger, and at an average rate of speed, including stops, for the ordinary trains of 18.55 miles per hour, and for express trains 24.79 miles per hour. They also carried 11,961,692 tune of goods in freight trains 1,308,451,978 miles, at an average charge of 2.4128 cents per tun per mile, and at the speed of 11.70 miles per hour, including stops. Their total earnings amounted to \$49,377,790, and their payments, including \$4,771,556 for interest, \$5,624,800 for dividends on stock, and \$220,524 added to surplus fund, amounted to \$48,274,476. This statement gives an average cost for maintaining roadway, for repairs of machinery, and for operating the roads, of \$11,737, or an average of 72.38 per cent of all the earnings; and an average of dividend paid of 2] per cent.

Of the 3,300 miles of railway in the State of New-York no two sections are of greater general importance than the New-York Central and the Hudson River lines. Both possessing a terminus in the capital of the State, connecting with all the most important lines of raflway In this country and Canada, and forming one of the principal arteries through which the large and ever increasing products of the Western and North-Western States find their way to the markets of New-York and the East. they have secured to themselves an enormous amount of extraneous business in addition to their local and domesthe traffic. Their prosperity has given them this advantage over non-paying and struggling lines, that they have lines into such a state of good working order that they may be said to be the best equipped and the best generally managed lines in the Union.

by the ps werful and energetic influence of Commodore intensified in consequence of consolidation of the two companies into one, that we have thought it desirable to place before our readers a few facts connected with their rise and progress and their present prosperous con-

By an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1863, sev-

eral companies - the Albany and Schenectady, the Schenecistly and Troy, Uties and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, Syracuse and Utica direct, Syracuse and Rochester, Buffalo and Lockport, Mohawk Valley, Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls, and Buffalo and Rechester, whose lines made a continuous route to New-York and Buffalo, or branched from it-were amalgamated and censelldated into one company, to be known as the New-York Central Railroad. Of these different lines some had been constructed for a long time. The Albany and Schenectady (known till 1847 as the Mobawk and Hudson, the first line of railway constructed in the United States), 17 miles in length, was opened in 1831, but was unremunerative for a number of years; the Utlea and Schenectady, 78 miles, was opened in 1835, and frequently paid dividends at the rate of 10 per cent; the gracule and Utica, 53 miles, was opened in 1839, and to paid dividends averaging 10 per cent; the Scheneetady and Troy, 21 miles, was opened in 1812, but till its incorporation in the New-York Central it was operated at a loss; the Auburn and Rochester, 78 miles, was opened in 1842, and the connecting link between Auburn and Syracuse, 26 miles, in 1843, and paid dividends averaging 8 per cent. It was not, however, till 1852 that the remaining portion of the route from Rochester to Buffalo was completed. The aggregate capital of the original companies was \$22,858,-500. The stock of the Albany and Schenectady, \$1,535,800. was taken into the consolidated company at the rate of 117; the Schenectady and Troy, \$650,000, at 75; the Utica ud Schenectady, \$4,500,000, at 155; the Mohawk Valley, \$1,575,000, at 165; the Syracuse and Utlea, \$2,700,000, at 150; the Syracuse and Utien direct, \$600,000, at 150; Rochester to Syracuse, \$5,606,700, at 130 ; Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls, \$2,016,100, at 125; Buffalo and Roches ter, \$3,000,000, at 140; and the Buffalo and Lockport,

In the year 1853 the consolidation of the companies was carried out, and the dream of old Col. Stevens of Hoboken was realized, for passengers and freight could now bo transported without a break from New-York City to the shores of Lake Erie.

The main line of the New-York Central from Albany to

Buffalo is 297.95 miles in length; the length of the double track, including sidings, being 459.05 miles. The length of the branches laid and owned by the Company is 296 miles; of this only two miles is laid with double track. The capital stock of the Company, as by charter, is \$28,780,000; which amount has all been subscribed and paid in. The total amount of their funded debt, which carries an average interest of 6.17 per cent per annum, is \$11,458,904. The Company has no floating debt whatever. The total cost for construction and equipment of the road has been \$36,607,696. The following comparative statement will show the growth of the traffic of the Company. In the first year after the consolidation of the Company the receipts from the passenger traffic averaged a little over \$3,000,000, but from increased competition, consequent on the completion of other great lines of road leading from the sea board to the West, they gradually fell off till in 1861 they only amounted to \$2,300,000. But the fell off till in 1861 they only amounted to 2,3,5,0,0, and to employ such agencies as they may severally rapid development of the producing powers of the great West has gradually raised the earnings from passenger traffic till last year they reached the sum of \$4,03,791. The carnings from freight traffic, which were \$2,479,809. The carnings from passenger reached \$7,503,289; and in 1868, \$5,491,427. In 1854 the total number of tuns of freight carried was 542,508. The committee closed its report as follows: "The new century on which we are to enter is to witness an advance of the Nation in all that is highest and noblest in and in 1868, \$1,846,599 tuns. For 1868 the amount of freight is thus classified: products of the forest, 100,067 tuns; and mals, 358,592 tuns; vegetable food, 585,680 tuns; other agricultural products. 49,915 tans; manufactures articles, \$70,763 tuns. Of this total, 570,234 tuns were inspected West, and 1,276,365 tuns were brought East. In 1868, 5,679,318 passengers were carried 201,629,54 tunies, at an average rate of speed, including stops, of 12 miles are also as a stage of the times of the same year, 1,846,599 tuns of freight were arried 366,193,786 miles, at a speed, including stops, of 12 miles an hour. The Company now have in operation 48 engine houses and workshops. Their rolling stock consists of 293 engines, 205 first-class and 92 accond-class passenger care, 35 laggage, mail, and express care, and 6,118 freight cars. The palace sleeping cars in use on this line, the convention of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and accepting all the logical results of these for name it may choose to be called by, rely, for its organizes effort, on those who are already faithful to these for the first transport of the same of th rapid development of the producing powers of the great

as on most others, are the property of private companies or individuals. Their staff of engineers, porfers, machiniste, and laborers numbers about 5,000 persons.

The total earnings of the Company for 1808 were \$14,381,303, and the total payments, other than for construction, were \$12,478,225. This amount includes two dividends on store, one of a per cent and ene of a per cent, amounting to \$2,100,225. In 1854 the total cost of operating the road was \$1,000,001, and the total earnings and receipts \$5,715,315, showing an excess of \$2,800,232; in 1860 the cost of operation was \$1,278,840, and the earnings and receipts \$6,257,241, showing an excess of earnings of \$2,678,401; in 1868 the cost of operating was \$9,235,162, and the earnings in 1805 child the earnings of \$6,143,141, or mearly double the excess of earnings of \$5,143,141, or mearly double the excess of 1854. These figures show the cost of operation to have been 64 per cent of the earnings are nearly three times as much, while the capital has only been increased about one-third. The public mas judge of the arrangements made by this Company for the safety of travelers on their line from the fact that out of 42 persons killed and 48 persons injured by any accident for which the Company could be made in any way answerable.

Last year the Company paid two dividends of a and 4 per cent, and in addition they astoanded Wallot, by proposing to Issue to the stockholders a serig dividend of seper cent, as a bonus. For a number of years past the directors had been expending money out of the annual carnings, amounting in some years to a large which, it was Considered by many, should be more fairly placed to the account of capital than to that of revenue. But the directors had allegs to large, and the highest of the company's lines; a charge which, if was Considered by many, should be more fairly placed to the account of capital than to that of revenue. But the directors had allegs to the company's innes; a charge which, if was Considered by many, should be more fairl

time in the future, but not at present, the question may be entertained with propriety whether such large additions to the permanent value of the Company's property ought not to be represented by a corresponding increase in the amount of its capital stock."

The amounts thus annually expended have accumulated, in the course of years, to a large sum, and had year the Directors appear to have come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when action might be safely taken on the auggestion of the stockholders' Committee. Accordingly, in December last the Directors proposed to issue to each stockholder, according to his holding, an experience of the control of the stockholder's Committee. Accordingly, in December last the Directors proposed to issue to each stockholder, according to his holding, an experience of the converted into dividend stock. This arrangement will, however, have to be conditioned at a special meeting of the general body of stockholders before it is carried out.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The Hudson River Railroad was the pet project of Mr. James Boorman. If not the actual originator of the line, he was certainly the most active in promoting it and obtaining its chaster from the Legislature. The act of incorporation was passed May 12, 1846, and Mr. Boorman became the first vice-President of the Company, William Chamberlain being the President. The contract for the construction of the line was given out in two portions, one commencing at New-York and ending at Poughkeepsie, the other beginning at Albany. On the soft geptember, 1849, the line was opened as far as Pecessail, and on the 31st December of the same year to Poughkeepsie. The other end of the line was opened as far as a Hudson on 16th June, 1831, to Catsail on the 7th of July of the same year, to fivon on the 4th of August following, and by the ist of Getcher the two sections were united at Poughkeepsie. The bridge over the Hudson from East Albany to Albany, was opened on the 22d of February, 1866. A double track, extending throughout the en

pair and to pay 7 per cent per annum on the capital of \$275,000 as real.

Few railway companies have had to contend so long with a want of prosperity, and yet, after all, have come out of their struggles with flying coions to the extent that the Hudson River Railroad has. For 12 years after the opening of the line the road was not only ubremance ative, but was often worked at an actual loss, and the price of the Company's stock in Wall-st, descended to a igure likely to discourage even the most ampaine and persevering. But it is an ill wind that blows nobselv any good, and the great war seemed to bring a sudden change of fortune to the Hudson River Railroad. On Feb. 10, 383, they paid their first half-yearly dividend of a per central section. The section of the company carried only 74,013 tans of freight, consisting of 43,509 tans of through merchanden, 11,722 tans of through here stock, 16,080 tans of way freight, and 2,641 tans of expresses. The carried 2017,841 pussingers, and 601,824 tans of freight, carried 2017,841 pussingers, and 601,824 sengers, and 601,82s tuns of freight, carming thereby 8s, 000,946. In 1868 they carried 2,625,800 passengers, and 715, 263 tuns of freight, earning \$4,088,977. Their total receipt for the last year were \$5,574,21s, and their total payments including dividends on their stock at 8 per cent per an num, were \$5,572,926, leaving a balance of cash of hand o \$1,588. The cost of operating the road in 1864 was \$6,568,800

Company consists of 51 engines, 7 damnous, 101 first-class and is second-class passenger cars, and 1,555 freight cars, which traversed a total indicage during less year of 1,782, 075 miles. On the 13th of June, 1864, Commodore Vanc. chilt joined the board of Directors, of when John is, Tobin was President; and in June of the following year he was elected President, William H. Vanderbill being made Vice-President at the same time. From that time to the present day Cornelius Vanderbill being made vice-President at the same time. From that time to the present day Cornelius Vanderbill has been the master spirit of the Hudson River Rainvoid, and during his rule the Company's dividends have open fibrensed from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$ per cent.

On no other line of railway in the United States are such careful measures taken to prevent the occurrence of accidents. No less than 1st men are stat sized at regular intervals along the line, whose dury ft. To constabily in spect the condition of the track, to communicate intelligence to one another; and to warn approaching trains in case of danger. Each man has a sentry-look for his protection in molement weather, and is provided with a red and white flag, a lanter i, and a hummer. At the passage of each train, if all is right, he displays his white flag or his lantern, and in case of danger he store the approaching train by displaying his red flag, or violently syninging his lattern. Each man is also provided with a stock of explosive materials for loggy weather, which explode with a lond noise and a brilliant flash as the front wheel of the locomotive runs over them. During the interval between the passing of trains each signal man is required to walk over his best, and with his nammer tighten up the wedges or spikes when necessary Impections are made of the locomotives and ears, with everything belonging to them, at New-York, Peckshill, Poughkeepsie, and Albany, at every arrival or passage of a train by practical mechanics. The road-bed, superstructure, and histogram and suff

THE UNIVERSALIST CENTENARY.

In the year 1770, John Murray, the pioneer of Universalism in America, began to preach in the United States, and the members of the religious denomination founded by him propose to celebrate their centenary year by a series of mass meetings and conventions, and by the raising of a large sum of money for religious and educational purposes. As a preliminary to this work, the Universalists of this city and vicinity are to hold the

educational purposes. As a preliminary to this sees, the Universalists of this city and vicinity are to hold the first of a number of mass meetings, this evening, at Dr. Chapin's Church, Fifth ave, and Forty-fifthest, and have engaged the Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., President of Tut's College, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Rev. E. C. Holles, and Horace Greeley to deliver addresses.

The work to be done during the coming year, as set forth in the report of the Centenary Committee to the last National Convention, comprises the paying off of all debts and pecuniary obligations resting on the Societies throughout the country; the payinent or picking of generous sums of money for the exection of church edifices and the collargement and beautifying of existing church property; the raising or pickings of money for the benefit of the denominational institutions of schedule in the seal of the country, for the enlargement of those already in operation, and for the founding of others in States yet destitute of them; general messionary work; the establishment of a general publication fund; and the establishment of a fund of at least \$50,000 to be known as the Murray Centenary Fund, the hecome of which shall be used in the aid of incological students, the distribution of Universalist interature, church extension, and missionary purposes. To accomplish this work all Universalist Associations, Conferences, State Conventions, and the General Convention are expected to all sion, and missionary purposes. To accompass the sall Universalist Associations, conferences, State Conventions, and the General Convention are expected to aid and to employ such agencies as they may severally select. The first Sunday in June next is to be celebrated as the looth anniversary, and the day is to be devoted to appropriate services by both churches and Sunday Schools.